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AUSTRIA.

Report from Trieste—Inspection of emigrants and disinfection of baggage.

Assistant Surgeon Foster reports, October 31, as follows:

During the week ended October 28, 1905, the steamship *Carpathia* was inspected at this port. October 24 she sailed for New York via Fiume. There were inspected and passed 63 steerage passengers. The number of pieces of baggage disinfected was 70.

BRAZIL.

Smallpox and yellow fever at Para—Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Vital statistics of São Paulo, Campinas, and Rio de Janeiro—Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox.

The following cable message was received, November 18, from Consul Aymé, Para, Brazil, through the Department of State:

Smallpox epidemic raging; assuming serious proportions; 20 additional cases daily. There has been a great deal of yellow fever the last few days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports from Rio de Janeiro, October 21, as follows:

During the week ended October 15 the following vessels were inspected by me and bills of health were issued from this consulate-general: October 10, the Italian bark *Soares da Costa*, for Pensacola, Fla., with no cargo (stone ballast), no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew; October 11, the British steamship *Virgil*, for New Orleans, via St. Lucia, West Indies, or Barbados, West Indies, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with no change in the crew lists. These two vessels were the only ones leaving this port during the week for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports.

Mortality reports from the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

São Paulo (capital).—Week ended October 1, 1905: Total deaths, 92, not including 6 stillbirths. Other causes of deaths were, measles, 3; whooping cough, 1; grippe, 1; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 3; septicaemia, 2; syphilis, 1; cancer, 2; general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 9; diseases of the circulatory system, 10; diseases of the respiratory system, 10; diseases of the digestive system, 22; diseases of the urinary system, 4; congenital debility, 9; violence, 1; and diseases badly defined, 11. Less than 2 years of age, 50; males, 53; natives, 71; foreigners, 21.

Daily average of deaths, 13.41; last week, 12.71. Births, 204; marriages, 33.

Campinas.—Week ended October 1, 1905. Total deaths, 46, not including 4 stillbirths. Deaths from other causes: Measles, 1; diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 3; diseases of the nervous system, 2; diseases of the circulatory system, 5; diseases of the respiratory system, 12; diseases of the digestive system, 11; diseases of the urinary system, 1; violence, 3; and diseases badly defined, 4. Births, 76; marriages, 6.

Daily average of deaths, 6.57, as compared with 4.14 the preceding week.

Santos.—Week ended October 1, 1905. Total deaths, 26, not including 4 stillbirths. Causes of deaths: Beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 3; diseases of the nervous system, 1; diseases of the circulatory system, 4; diseases of the respiratory system, 4; diseases of the digestive system, 4; puerperal septicaemia, 1; congenital debility, 1; violence, 1, and diseases badly defined, 4.

Daily average of deaths, 3.71, compared with 4.71 the preceding week. Births, 44; marriages, 4.

Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, October 15, 1905.

Week ended October 15, 1905. Total deaths, 320. Of this number 2 were caused by yellow fever, with 3 new reported cases, of which number 2 were proved to be true yellow fever. Plague caused 5 deaths with 15 reported new cases, and smallpox 6 deaths, with the same number of reported new cases. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastiao, under treatment, no cases of yellow fever; 31 cases of smallpox, and 15 cases of plague, with 10 cases of the last disease under observation.

Other causes of deaths were as follows: Measles, 7; grippe, 12; enteric fever, 2; beriberi, 2; leprosy, 2; malarial fevers, 10; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 63; other forms of tuberculosis, 3; septicaemia, 4; syphilis, 1; cancer, 6; other tumors, 1; general diseases, 3; diseases of the nervous system, 31; diseases of the circulatory system, 36; diseases of the respiratory system, 45; diseases of the digestive system, 44; diseases of the urinary system, 6; diseases of the genital organs, 1; puerperal septicaemia, 1; diseases of the skin, 3; congenital debility, 7; senile debility, 5; violence, except suicide, 10; suicide, 1; and diseases badly defined, 1. Less than 5 years of age, 115; males, 182; natives, 252; foreigners, 66; nationality unknown, 2.

In regard to locations: In houses, 212; in hospitals, 105; in unknown localities, 2, and in convents, 1.

Daily average of deaths, 45.71, compared with 40.85 for the preceding week, and with 57.42 for the corresponding week of 1904. The death rate per each 1,000 of the estimated population (905,000) is therefore 18.43.

The highest range of the centigrade thermometer during the week was 32.4°, and the lowest was 17.4°. The average for the week was 22.31°.

The total rainfall for the week was 78.58 mm., and the daily average rainfall was 11.22 mm.

Births, 280; marriages, 50.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cooke reports as follows: Week ended November 10, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 9; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair.